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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. BURNS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cantl.
Phone 47.

No. 18,761. 號一十六百七十八萬一第 日二初月六年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號九月七年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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FIRST CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside, with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 6.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	2.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.30 a.m.	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 4.30 " "	" " 15 "
4.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
8.30 " " 9.30 " "	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodeur Order representing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. (1894)	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local
CANTON (Yat Shek Tsai)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
Yat Shek Tsai	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45
Shum Chai	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50
Shum Chai	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05
Panling	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10
Panling	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25
Taipei	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25
Taipei	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45
Shum Chai	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55
Yat Shek Tsai	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00
Yat Shek Tsai	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local
Yat Shek Tsai	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
Yat Shek Tsai	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.45
Shum Chai	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50
Shum Chai	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.05
Panling	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10
Panling	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.25
Taipei	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25
Taipei	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.40
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45
Shum Chai	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55	arr. 8.55
Yat Shek Tsai	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00
Yat Shek Tsai	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15

* Will stop at Taipei and Shum Chai for First Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SBA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Panling dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shatauk dep.	7.10	10.15
Shatauk arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Panling arr.	8.05	11.10

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	Width of Entrance on bottom	Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide
110 feet	77 "	28 "
330 feet	53 "	24 "
714 feet	88 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.
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FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	No. 2
7,000 tons	12,000 tons	
Max. Length of Ship taken in	450 feet	580 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	25 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	Width of Entrance on bottom	Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide
288 feet 0 inch	58 "	0 "
450 feet	53 "	7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. (2061)

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	10 p.m. "KINSHAN"
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WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"	10 p.m. "FATSHAN"
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THURSDAY, 11th JULY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	10 p.m. "KINSHAN"
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—
a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
b. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
c. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
d. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. 1451

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S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Coast Service, Ltd.
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A RARE COLLECTION OF 350 COINS of Different Nations with a Portable Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books for \$550 only.
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be dispatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel reserved before departure from Hongkong.
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For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
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19, MOUSSON
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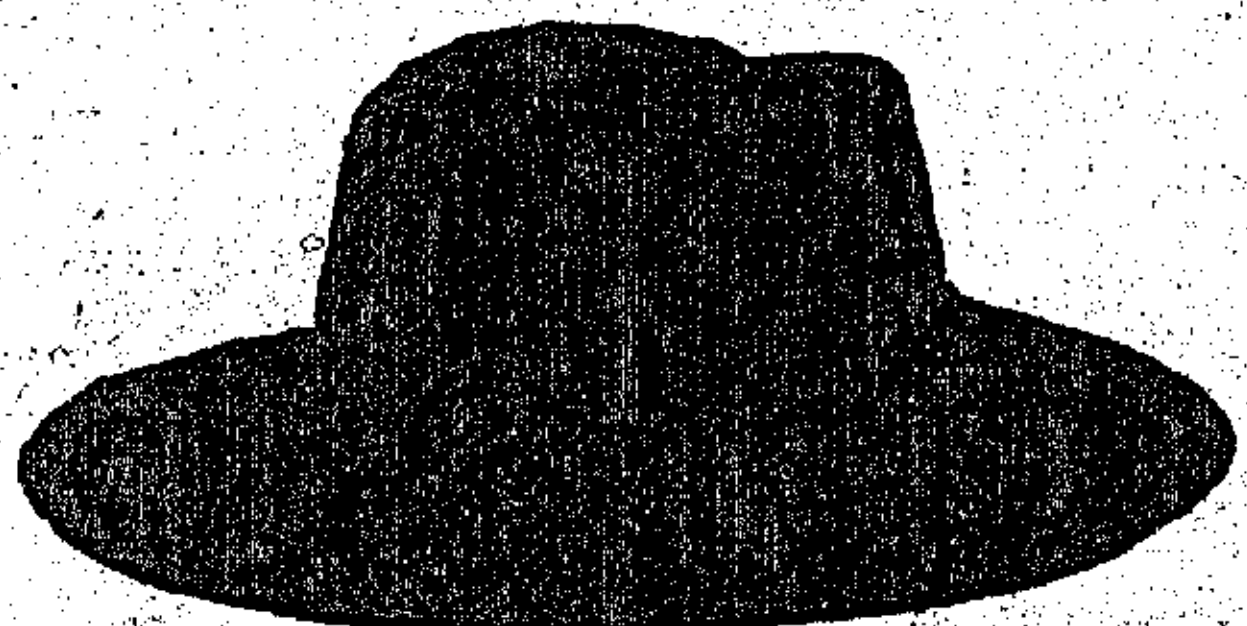
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perfection of touch with
unequalled quality of tone.

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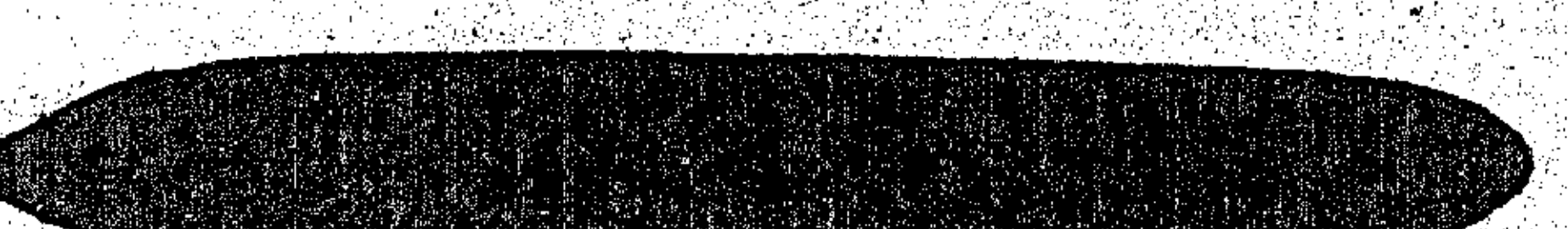
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It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$2.50)

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Government Education in Peking and Its Results. (Illustrated).
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in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names
of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

AN ART PRIZE COMPETITION FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

THIRD MEETING.

SEVEN MEN OUT OF ELEVEN FREED
FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

CRITICISM OF THE MEDICAL
EXAMINATION.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presided over a full attendance of members.

Eleven cases were considered and, as a result, seven men are to be freed for military service. In the case of Mr. F. P. Eldon Potter, exemption is granted on the condition that he accepts Government work so that, ultimately, a man who otherwise could not be spared will be made available. It is suggested that he should accept the position of District Officer and that the Cadet who usually carries out the duties of that office, shall act as substitute for some fit men in a commercial house. The results, stated briefly, are as follows:—

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

C. Bulmer Johnson—one month's exemption.

A. H. Crew—one month's exemption.

W. B. Hind—three months' exemption.

W. E. L. Shenton—three months' exemption.

F. P. Eldon Potter—exemption conditionally upon entering Government service.

MESSRS. REISS & CO.

W. Sinclair, exempt.

J. H. Brister, exempt.

K. M. Cumming, no exemption.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

A. O. Lang, exempt.

G. M. Lakin, exempt.

T. H. Matthewman, Hongkong University and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.—no exemption.

The members of the legal profession who have been rejected as unfit are:—
E. L. Agassiz, C. G. Alabaster, G. B. Haywood, R. F. Mattingly and F. C. Jenkin.

J. W. Stackhouse, of Messrs. Reiss & Co., and A. T. Stubbs, of Gibb, Livingstone & Co., appeared upon the agenda paper as having been declared unfit, but the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, representing Reiss & Co., pointed out that Mr. Stackhouse was the manager for the New Zealand Insurance Company in Hongkong and in that capacity was attached to the firm. He had nothing to do with the firm's ordinary business.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

The CHAIRMAN, after apologising for the delay in opening the Tribunal, the immediate cause of which was a letter received from the Law Society which had only arrived at 3.30 and had to be considered, said the first cases they would consider were those of Mr. Crew, Mr. Hind, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Shenton. The Tribunal, continued the Chairman, addressing these solicitors, has read with very great care all the papers sent in, and I think I may say that the members are in agreement as to the importance to the Colony of having enough lawyers to do its necessary business. The Tribunal is also quite prepared to accept the view that any lawyer at present in the Colony is important to his own firm, but, of course, the question we have to deal with is as to each individual man, whether the individual ought to be exempt not merely in the interests of his firm—which the Tribunal has no power under the Ordinance to do—but in Imperial interests or the essential interests of the Colony. We have had one or two letters from the Law Society and our attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Ministry of National Service on March 6th this year, which we have considered with great care and which we take it to some extent, and indeed to a large extent, is indicative of the way this difficult matter should be dealt with. The Ministry of National Service on March 6th, stated, "So far as solicitors themselves or their skilled clerks are concerned a stage has now been reached at which their numbers should not be further depleted unless it appears that the men in question would be doing more important work in the national interests after being called up for military service than they are doing in their present employment." That, gentlemen, we realise, and in so doing we have been helped by Colonel Passby, who himself is a solicitor and gave up his practice early in the war. We realise that after very extensive volunteering among the legal profession in England—and, I think, there has been a very fair parallel to that in Hongkong—and, following that period of

volunteering, after a very drastic "combing out," the stage referred to by the Ministry of National Service had been reached at which it was impracticable to take any more. We do not understand that the Hongkong Law Society puts it to the Tribunal that this stage has yet been reached in a general sort of way in Hongkong. We have been reading with great care the figures sent to us by the Law Society with regard to the total number of solicitors in Hongkong at the beginning of the war and the number to-day. We understand that at the beginning of the war there were 41 solicitors here, made up of 36 English, 2 Portuguese and 3 Chinese. Out of these, up to the present, 15 English solicitors have left for military service. In addition one has died and one has left the Colony apart from the war. At present, as against 36 English solicitors at the outbreak of war, there are now 21. As against the two Portuguese and three Chinese at the outbreak of the war there are now two Portuguese and seven Chinese, the totals being 41 solicitors as against 39 at the present time. The Law Society points out that qualified solicitors can only be replaced by qualified solicitors and that there is a great difficulty in obtaining qualified solicitors now from England.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Crew)—You are managing clerk of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings. You do not ask for exemption except that you ask for a short period to finish certain work you have in hand. The Tribunal quite realises that position. Have you anything to add?

Mr. CREW—I have nothing to add.

Major MORGAN—I have no objection to a slight exemption.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Johnson)—You are 35, I think, and single and have no dependents. The Tribunal has read your papers, and we understand your firm asks for exemption, first, on the ground that your pre-war staff of three solicitors has been reduced to two, Mr. Denny having left for military service, and also because your business is an old-established business and of good standing in the Colony, which I think the Tribunal appreciates. Mr. Bowley also puts it to us that he does not see how he can conduct this business single-handed without the aid of a solicitor, as he would have to do if you went. On that point we would just ask Mr. Bowley whether there are not at present in the Colony some qualified English solicitors who are medically unfit or over-age, not attached to any firm, with whom arrangements might be made if necessary to assist in the work you, Mr. Johnson, are doing?

Mr. BOWLEY—I do not know of any, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—It is, perhaps, not for the moment for us to suggest names, but it is in the mind of the Tribunal that there are qualified English solicitors here who are not attached to any of the larger firms with whom arrangements might be made.

Mr. BOWLEY—I have not heard of any.

The CHAIRMAN—Communications have been made to Mr. Fletcher and he will be quite prepared to inform you regarding them. It would not serve any useful purpose to mention names, and we have no desire to force upon you any arrangement you do not desire, but we put it to you that there are such English solicitors and ask if it is not possible for you to arrange in this way.

Mr. BOWLEY—I am acquainted with all the solicitors in the Colony and I know of no one who could act as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Johnson)—There is nothing you wish to add?

Mr. JOHNSON—Nothing.

Mr. BOWLEY—I would like to point out with reference to the numbers given that there were before the war 26 English solicitors, and of these 17 have left the Colony and, with Mr. Crew, the number will be 18. The net result is that 50 per cent of the English solicitors at the beginning of the war have left the Colony. As against that one solicitor has returned wounded and a new one has been admitted. The CHAIRMAN—And four Chinese.

Mr. BOWLEY—Yes, but the reduction in English solicitors has been about 42 per cent, and I submit that the profession has been depleted to probably an equivalent, and, perhaps, greater extent than in England, and you have already referred to the fact that the Ministry of National Service has come to the conclusion that in England a stage has been reached at which the profession should not be further depleted. If that argument applies in England it applies with greater force in Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you suggest it is our duty to disregard the Chinese and Portuguese solicitors?

Mr. BOWLEY—I do not wish the Tribunal to disregard them, but in dealing with the interests of the British Empire and British trade and confidential matters entrusted to solicitors it must be considered that British merchants and others would prefer to entrust their interests to English solicitors rather than to aliens.

The CHAIRMAN—We are dealing with the mass of work. You would not suggest, in such circumstances, that the Chinese and Portuguese solicitors should not be considered?

Mr. BOWLEY—No, but where British interests are concerned it is found preferable to entrust the legal work to English solicitors.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption in the case of Mr. Johnson.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Hind)—You are 37 and single. The pre-war European staff of your firm was three solicitors and now it is reduced to one solicitor, but you have a Chinese solicitor who, I believe, is a partner of the firm. Your practice is almost entirely Chinese.

Mr. HIND—Chinese commercial practice.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Brutton left about 15 months ago, since when you have carried on. Have you left the Colony during that period?

Mr. HIND—I left last year. I had been then about eight years in the Colony. I was away about five weeks.

The CHAIRMAN—During that time Mr. Wu was carrying on.

Mr. HIND—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—I put to you the same question I put to Mr. Bowley. The Tribunal feels there are in the Colony some qualified English solicitors, unfit or over-age, who are not attached to any firm, and would ask whether any arrangement could not be made with them.

Mr. HIND—I have not heard of one at all.

The CHAIRMAN—You have told us that your practice is almost entirely Chinese. I do not suggest that it could be done without inconvenience, but I would ask you whether such a practice could not be conducted by the Chinese.

Mr. HIND—I do not think so. The Chinese always prefer to give instructions to a European. That is my experience.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Shenton)—You are 33 and married. The Tribunal has read carefully the papers sent in, and we see that your firm asks for exemption on various grounds. The first, and I suppose the principal one, is that the business of your firm is extensive and of importance to the Colony. That I do not think the Tribunal will question; we have read the list of your firm's regular clients, and we know of our own knowledge that it is so. The second point your firm makes in the papers submitted is that the pre-war staff of the firm was seven solicitors which has now been reduced to five, of whom one, Mr. Harston, is at present away on leave and returns about October. Three solicitors—Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Lang and Mr. Stokes—have left for military service and one, Mr. Mattingly, who is medically unfit, came out from Home. In addition to that your firm has allowed to go for military service one shorthand clerk and one cashier. The Tribunal appreciates those facts. Have you anything you wish to say, Mr. Shenton?

Mr. SHENTON—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there anything you wish to add, Mr. Looker?

Mr. LOOKER—There are various points I should like to raise. In the ordinary way two of our firm would be here to-day instead of one, but as soon as it became apparent that conscription was coming into force in the Colony I told Mr. Stevenson that, if it did come, I could not conscientiously claim exemption for him and Mr. Stevenson replied that he preferred to volunteer. If it had not been for that we should have had two men fit here to-day instead of one.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal fully realises that was the position.

Mr. LOOKER—I would like to point out with regard to the various remarks about Chinese solicitors doing Chinese work that, of course, to a certain extent Chinese solicitors and Portuguese solicitors should be competent to do Chinese work. I think, however, it must be borne in mind that this Colony has suffered a very great deal from what I would describe as fomented Chinese litigation. It is one of the evils the Government is doing its best to stop and I, personally, cannot think it is desirable in the interests of the Colony from that point of view that the Chinese work should be taken entirely away from responsible European firms. My firm has been established in this Colony, I think, almost since the Colony itself was established. Our Chinese name

is well known among the Chinese and it has been for years and years and, without being unduly laudatory to my own firm and its predecessors, we know we bear a very high reputation among the Chinese for honesty, and that leads to a great many Chinese coming to us who otherwise might think their work could be done elsewhere. I submit to the Tribunal that as long as the interests of this Colony are so essentially bound up with the Chinese, it is imperative, while you welcome them here, that you should assure them good and sufficient legal assistance for their own work—apart from any question of European work. The firm has grown up with its clients and, naturally, we have become very familiar with their business and interests and it would be practically impossible for strangers to attend to them with the necessary competence and knowledge. I was struck by some remarks you made at the outset as to what you had learned from Colonel Passby as to the condition of the profession at Home, that the present stage, as indicated in the circular from the Law Society, had only been arrived at after considerable volunteering and drastic combing out. That is no doubt perfectly true of firms at Home but there is less difficulty in getting assistance at Home. If you look at the legal papers you will see every week advertisements from those who have retired or who are otherwise anxious to take over legal work.

The CHAIRMAN—That difficulty the Tribunal realises.

Mr. LOOKER—It is practically impossible to obtain any local assistance. The question, as my firm views it, is not so much as to whether it is necessary in the interests of our firm that Mr. Shenton should remain, as in the interests of our clients. If the interests of our clients are to have adequate care and attention there is no doubt he cannot be spared. It is not for us to say whether they should or should not have that attention. That is a case for the Tribunal. The Tribunal says they are to have adequate care and attention I can say with confidence and complete honesty that we cannot spare Mr. Shenton. We might in some way muddle along without him, but he cannot be spared. Mr. Mattingly, whom we obtained from Home, is unfit for a soldier and is liable at any time to be temporarily laid up, and now, as a matter of fact, is nearly half laid up as a result of attending the medical examination. One of the things he ought not to do is to kneel. He had to kneel there and the doctors now say he should lay up for a week or two. You said, Mr. Sharp, that my firm asked for exemption. I do not think that is quite the correct way to put it. If the Tribunal thinks it important for our clients interests to have adequate attention, we cannot spare him.

The CHAIRMAN—The form where reasons are asked for if exemption is required something has been written and we look at that you applied for exemption.

Mr. LOOKER—That is not quite so. I wish to put the matter forward expressly as I have just stated.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption and suggested that Mr. Harston could be recalled from leave to take Mr. Shenton's place.

Mr. BOWLEY mentioned that according to the Law Journal of April 1918 the number of solicitors who had joined up for military service at Home was 3,000 out of 20,000—10 per cent against Hongkong's 42 per cent.

Mr. HIND—One point I should like to be allowed to make is this. I have tried twice to volunteer and went before the doctor in 1914 and 1915. Both times I was declared unfit. It was owing to my being considered unfit that Mr. Brutton made his arrangements to go. He would not have gone unless I had been regarded as medically unfit.

The CHAIRMAN—Is Mr. Brutton still in the firm?

Mr. HIND—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—At the end of the war will he return to the Colony?

Mr. HIND—I expect so. I think he must return.

The Tribunal considered its decision in private, and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Crew and Mr. Johnson would be granted one month's exemption and Mr. Hind and Mr. Shenton three months' exemption.

The case of Mr. Eldon Potter was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Potter)—You are 38 and married and I understand that you personally do not ask for exemption.

Mr. POTTER—I do not.

The CHAIRMAN—We have received a communication from the Law Society with regard to you, Mr. Potter. The Law Society says, "In the opinion of my committee it is in the general interests of the Colony that Mr. Potter should continue to be available both to the profession and to the public, particularly so as my committee understands that Mr. Sharp, K.C., intends to leave the Colony when the Tribunal has concluded its work, and is uncertain whether he will return."

Continuing, the Chairman said he was unable to endorse the latter part of the statement or to say that it was not so. (To Mr. Potter) The Tribunal realises that you are the only fit member of our over-age and, unfortunately, unfit. The Government has offered you an appointment, as I think, an Assistant District Officer. I am not quite sure of the title. It is, we understand, a whole time appointment of a magisterial or legal character and it is essential work. I understand you have been offered that appointment with a view to freeing Mr. Hamilton, who is unfit, and is at present doing the work, to take up the position of a fit man who could not otherwise go. We do not at present know who that fit man is, but we understand that the basis of the whole proposal—and it is only upon that basis that the Tribunal would consider it—is that a fit man should go. The Tribunal only has power to deal with fit men in this way if they are prepared to accept the work offered to them. Would you be prepared to accept this appointment?

Mr. POTTER—If the Tribunal thinks it is proper for me to accept it I will do so. I leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Tribunal.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand—as we noted in the case of Mr. Bridger the other day—that you would be given the whole time required for the duties of this particular office, but I believe it is understood that it would not wholly prevent your practising and, so far, the views expressed by the Law Society would be met.

Mr. POTTER—I have nothing further to say.

Mr. LOOKER—I would like to say that the Committee of the Law Society met again this morning and they are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that it is in the public interest and in the essential interests of this Colony that Mr. Potter should be left to follow his profession unimpeded by any arrangement of this kind. They are aware that there are other barristers in the Colony, but that does not in any way affect their view. Mr. Potter is a man who is undoubtedly very much sought after on many grounds. I do not wish to enter into any question as between him and other barristers in the Colony, but my Committee think, if it is a question of a man being taken from the ranks of the barristers to enable some other man to go to the front, that the interests of the Colony would not be served by Mr. Potter being taken and that there are others who might fill that position. They think the interests of the Colony, both locally and in a sense imperially, will be prejudiced if Mr. Potter is hampered in any way, and I understand that if Mr. Potter is detained for any Government duties it will practically mean he will be unable to do any Court work.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it forward that Mr. Potter should be exempted to do the work in which he is habitually engaged and that the Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony require it.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption if not employed on Government work.

Mr. POTTER—I feel very deeply the words which have fallen from Mr. Looker, but may I say that I am no party to them in any shape or form. The Law Society is not my Society.

Colonel PASSY—Does Mr. Potter claim that he is entitled to exemption on Imperial interests or in the essential interests of the Colony?

Mr. POTTER—that is a question as to whether I agree with Mr. Looker. Frankly, I do not.

Mr. LOOKER—He could not agree with me, whatever he thought.

Mr. POTTER—If I honestly felt it I should say it.

The Tribunal considered their decision in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Potter would be granted one month's exemption. The Tribunal recognised the importance of the professional work in which he was engaged, but had decided it was not justified in exempting him on that ground. The one month's exemption was for the purpose of fixing up the scheme proposed. The Tribunal did not know the man who would be set free, and it was thought that information should be in possession of the Tribunal before the full exemption was granted.

MR. MATTHEWMAN.

Major MORGAN—Mr. Matthewman does not want exemption and, in the circumstances, would ask that my letter be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Matthewman)—You have lately resigned your professorship of Electrical Engineering at the Hongkong University and you contemplated taking up a position with Messrs. Shaw, James & Co., but have not actually done so.

Mr. MATTHEWMAN—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that you do not claim exemption?

Mr. MATTHEWMAN—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—You have nothing further to add?

Major MORGAN—There is one point about the allowances for his wife and child.

The CHAIRMAN—We will deal with that certainly.

Major MORGAN—It is not quite clear, in case he goes to England, whether he will be entitled to it. If he is sent direct to England by the military authorities would he be entitled to it?

The CHAIRMAN—As far as I know, yes.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

The cases of Messrs. A. O. Lang and C. M. Lakin were then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lang)—Your firm are General Managers, among other things, of the Hongkong Electric Company, and you are their Managing Director. You put it to us that it is one of the essential interests of the Colony. You are also General Managers of the China Storage Company. You are also, as we see from the papers submitted, one of the oldest British firms out here. Your pre-war staff was five. Now it is reduced to three, two having left from this office for military service. You, Mr. Lang, are 33 and married and in charge of the firm's business. Mr. Lakin is 33 and single and is your chief assistant here. You do not yourself claim exemption, Mr. Lakin?

Mr. LAKIN—No.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lakin)—You have special technical knowledge of piece goods—and are the only one in your firm possessing that knowledge.

Mr. LAKIN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You volunteered last year before the Military Commission and it was found by the Commission that you could not be spared?

Mr. LAKIN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You have another junior assistant in the firm—Mr. Stubbs. Mr. LANG—A locally engaged assistant.

The CHAIRMAN—He is medically unfit. Your firm would have been prepared to spare him if he had been medically unfit. You have also four experienced Portuguese, of whom three have been with the firm for 33 years, and are acquainted with the firm's methods.

Mr. LANG—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to the Tribunal that Mr. Lakin cannot be spared.

Mr. LANG—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—A member of the Tribunal has just asked me whether the import of Manchester goods has not been reduced—in fact almost stopped—because of the war.

Mr. LAKIN—Reduced, but it has by no means ceased.

The CHAIRMAN—That does not affect your opinion, Mr. Lang.

Mr. LANG—Not at all.

Colonel PASSY—I should like Mr. Lang's views as to the possibility of Mr. Stubbs being trained sufficiently to take Mr. Lakin's place.

Mr. LANG—Mr. Stubbs is a junior, 20 years of age. We obtained him last year from Shanghai. He has not had experience and in two or three years' time he would not have the necessary experience.

Mr. Lakin has been here 9 years without home leave. I may mention that Mr. Lakin, in addition to going before the military commission, has made independently over six applications to myself and my predecessors for permission to go home and they have been refused.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption in the case of Mr. Lakin.

After the Tribunal had considered their decision in private the Chairman announced that both Mr. Lang and Mr. Lakin would be exempt.

MESSRS. REISS & CO.

The cases of W. Sinclair, E. M. Cumming and J. H. Brister were then considered—the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak representing the firm of Reiss & Co.

The CHAIRMAN (to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak)—Your firm, amongst many other things, is shipping large quantities of silk under Government contracts for war purposes to England, France and America, and we know what you have drawn our attention to in the papers here, that your firm is one of the oldest established businesses in Hongkong and the Far East. You put it to us that the carrying on of your business is of importance in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony. Your pre-war staff was, we understand, six, and it has now been reduced to four. Two men have left the Hongkong office for military service.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Two from Hongkong and 12 from Shanghai. We have always had a small staff here.

The CHAIRMAN—The names we have to consider are Mr. Sinclair, who is 36 and unmarried and who, we understand, is a sub-manager of the firm. We understand also, Mr. Holyoak, that you are leaving for a short visit to America on necessary business affairs and that in your absence Mr. Sinclair will be in charge of the firm, and apart from this and even when you are here, we understand that you put it to the Tribunal that Mr. Sinclair cannot be spared.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I put it to the Tribunal that neither Mr. Sinclair nor Mr. Brister can be spared. The papers referred to Mr. Stacks as on our staff. That is incorrect. He is attached to us as manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company. He is not on our staff and has nothing to do with our business.

The CHAIRMAN—The only other names we have before us are Mr. Brister, who is 33 and single, and Mr. Cumming, who is 31 and single.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The question with regard to Mr. Cumming is peculiar.

The CHAIRMAN—You describe him here as not on the Hongkong staff, but as temporarily in Canton.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The word temporarily is rather unfortunate. He was transferred to Canton two months ago. He came out after having been released from the Army at Home, and was engaged by us on the distinct understanding that he was a discharged man. He was engaged to take up work in Canton, but he had to remain here for a time.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us in your letter that if one man has to go you are prepared to allow Mr. Cumming to go.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Because he is the junior on the staff.

The CHAIRMAN—He has had very considerable military experience. He was with a Mid-Lothian Regiment for three years, with the Royal Scots for two years, and then with the London Scottish and had a commission during the war with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The military authorities released him at Home. That was why he came out here.

The CHAIRMAN—That was because of family responsibilities, which there was no way of meeting in England and which there might be a way of meeting in Hongkong. But for that Mr. Cumming would have gone to the front with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Mr. Cumming himself only asks for exemption on the ground of serious domestic hardship. Exemption on such grounds, as you know, can at most extend for a few months. It is essentially a temporary exemption. We understand, Mr. Holyoak, that Mr. Cumming being, as you say, the junior on your staff, and also, I suppose, the member of your staff with the greatest military training, he is the one you would yourself prefer to allow to go if it is necessary that some one should go.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—If one has to be taken I should have to agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN—We do not understand whether Mr. Cumming questions the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether he raises the point that the Tribunal has no power to deal with him because he is now in Canton. We should like to know definitely.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE WOOD ROAD ROBBERY.

Another Chinese was charged with being concerned in the recent robbery at Wood Road. Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Thursday.

AVOIDING DUTY.

A Chinese trader on a steamer sailing between Hongkong and Hongkong was charged with importing eight pounds of Chinese tobacco without paying the duty (50 cents).

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant ten times the duty, namely, \$8.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A *foi* was charged with stealing \$845 from his master, a shop-keeper, of Bonham Strand West.

It was alleged that defendant was given the money by his master to pay some debts, and, after being away for three-quarters of an hour, returned and informed his master that two men had taken the money from him by trickery.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A SERVANT.

A Chinese woman was charged with ill-treating a little servant girl in her employment.

Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for defendant.

Complainant had several scars on her face, and it was alleged that these were caused by a rattan cane.

Defendant stated that she chastised the girl because she would not enter the house from the verandah.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for the evidence of Dr. C. W. McKenny, who examined complainant.

A NEW CALENDAR.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

It was stated that defendant had been banished for five years in October, 1913. He was arrested in a pawnshop while attempting to pass a jacket.

Defendant contended that his period of banishment had expired. He said that when he was banished the detective explained to him that every nine months would be regarded as a complete year.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BELCHER'S STREET.

A Chinese was charged with stealing jewellery and money to the value of \$2,054.00 from No. 77, Belcher's Street.

The case for the prosecution was that a night watchman, while going on his rounds at 2.30 a.m. yesterday, saw defendant emerging from the verandah of the house in question and arrested him. Defendant struggled to free himself and escaped. Several other watchmen were called to their comrades' assistance, and, after a brief chase, held up defendant. Another struggle ensued, in the course of which defendant scattered the jewellery about the street.

Complainant stated that several articles of jewellery and five \$100 notes were still missing.

Inspector MacDonald replied that there were a lot of willing hands about the place—loafers and beggars who were sleeping on the verandahs. Defendant could not have gained admittance to the premises without assistance from someone inside the house.

Defendant admitted only taking a few articles, and stated that a second robbery must have been committed the same night.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I do not think he or I would care to claim that. It would look as though we were shifting the responsibility from here to Canton and were avoiding a plain issue.

The CHAIRMAN—Thank you.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption in the case of one.

The CHAIRMAN—I take it, Major Morgan, that you would prefer the gentleman who has had this considerable military experience?

Major MORGAN—Yes, the one we would prefer is Mr. Cumming.

The Tribunal considered its decision in private and afterwards the Chairman announced that on the understanding that neither the firm nor Mr. Cumming wished to raise the point of Mr. Cumming not being ordinarily resident in Hongkong, and on the understanding that the case was left to the Tribunal, it had been decided that Mr. Cumming should go and that the other two should be exempt for the time being; that was to say, the Tribunal would probably take a different view if the technical point had been raised that the Tribunal could not deal with him and had only to deal with the others. The Tribunal would make a special recommendation on the confidential matters that had been raised.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—There is one point I should like to raise; that is with regard to the medical examination which is taking place. I think it should be placed before this Tribunal that the examination is not satisfactory. It is being openly discussed in the Colony. It could produce a considerable number of men who have never been examined at all. Two of my own staff were merely asked questions and there was not the slightest attempt at any examination. In dealing with cases such as these—getting men for active service—it is an exceedingly serious matter and is approaching a scandal.

The CHAIRMAN—As you know this medical examination is not controlled in any way by this Tribunal, but now you have raised the point we will certainly pass it on to the proper quarter. Your suggestion is that the examination is—

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Exceedingly casual. The Tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, at 3.30.

MEAT-PACKING AT HONGKONG.

IMPORTANCE OF A GROWING INDUSTRY.

For some time the chief meat and produce concern in this part of the Far East, the Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., has been experimenting with the packing of meats of different sorts for use in outports and aboard ship, including the tinning of beef and various meat products, writes Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong. The field for this line of business in the East under present conditions is very large, and the experiments have been conducted upon the basis of future business of unlimited magnitude.

It is now announced that the business has passed the experimental stage and that the concern is arranging to can meats upon a large scale. Already the company has secured practically entire control of the trade in hams, bacon, and similar goods along the China coast, and its goods have been successfully shipped to other parts of the world, including Great Britain.

In the tinning of meats it has been faced with the difficulty of securing proper machinery for making the tins and of a sufficient supply of tin plate itself. The difficulty as to machinery is being overcome for the time being by the construction of machines by a local engineering company, and it is now believed that a sufficient supply of tin plate can be assured for work to be undertaken upon a satisfactory scale.

It has been found by repeated experiments that conditions in the meat-packing trade in this field are vastly different in every way from those in Europe and the United States. The work done in Hongkong so far has been under the superintendence of a British meat expert of many years' experience, and practically everything undertaken on the basis of British practice has been a failure here until methods meeting conditions in Hongkong were worked out.

Such an undertaking as the one now being developed is likely to have an important bearing upon the sale of tinned American meats in this field. The high exchange value of silver has enabled American packers, so far as they are allowed to export at all, to remain in this field in spite of the high cost of their goods in the United States and of the excessive freights on all such products coming into the market here. Nevertheless, with even this handicap the local concern has been able to supplant practically all foreign salted and smoked meats in this part of Asia, with the exception of small shipments from Australia and the United States.

With the return of exchange to a normal level the comparatively low price of meats in this field and the comparatively low cost of labour will doubtless make it practically impossible for American packers to compete with local interests save only in fine and special products. The business in Hongkong depends largely upon the supply of all such goods to ships as well as to the outports along the China coast. The shipping trade is particularly important, and it is this trade that a special effort will be made to serve.

The declared value of the meat products exported from Hongkong to the United States in 1917 was \$134,931, as compared with \$73,324 in the previous year, while exports to the Philippines were valued at \$374,054 in 1917, as compared with \$232,230 in 1916. Shipments to the United States were largely of tinned and dried native ducks and similar goods for use of the Chinese in the United States; those to the Philippines, chiefly frozen beef and lard and some salted and smoked meats.

The trade in beef ceased almost entirely with the rise in exchange in the summer. Lard has continued to go in considerable quantities and some ham and bacon have continued going, despite the exceedingly high prices they bring under present exchange when sold in the Philippines. High prices in the United States have made this possible.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, O.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following as having passed with credit—

NO. 3 PLATOON.

P.-c. 891 Guimaraes.

P.-c. 759 D. J. J. Lopes.

P.-c. 605 J. M. Row.

NO. 1 PLATOON.

P.-c. 481 Goldring.

P.-c. 451 Pike.

P.-c. 440 Breakspear.

P.-c. 478 Bullock.

P.-c. 490 Ros.

P.-c. 731 Wilson.

P.-c. 732 Tobias.

P.-c. 491 Statter.

P.-c. 875 Ford.

NO. 7 PLATOON.

P.-c. 16 James Wong.

C. Sergt.-Major 15 P. Wong.

Cr.-Sergt. 41 Pun Yun Fong.

Sergt. 79 J. B. Law.

The list of "Passes" for these Units is posted on the Notice Board.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, July 15th.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, July 16th.—No. 3 Company.

Wednesday, July 17th.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, July 18th.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, July 19th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m.

By Order,

T. F. HUGHES,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

July 8th, 1918.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

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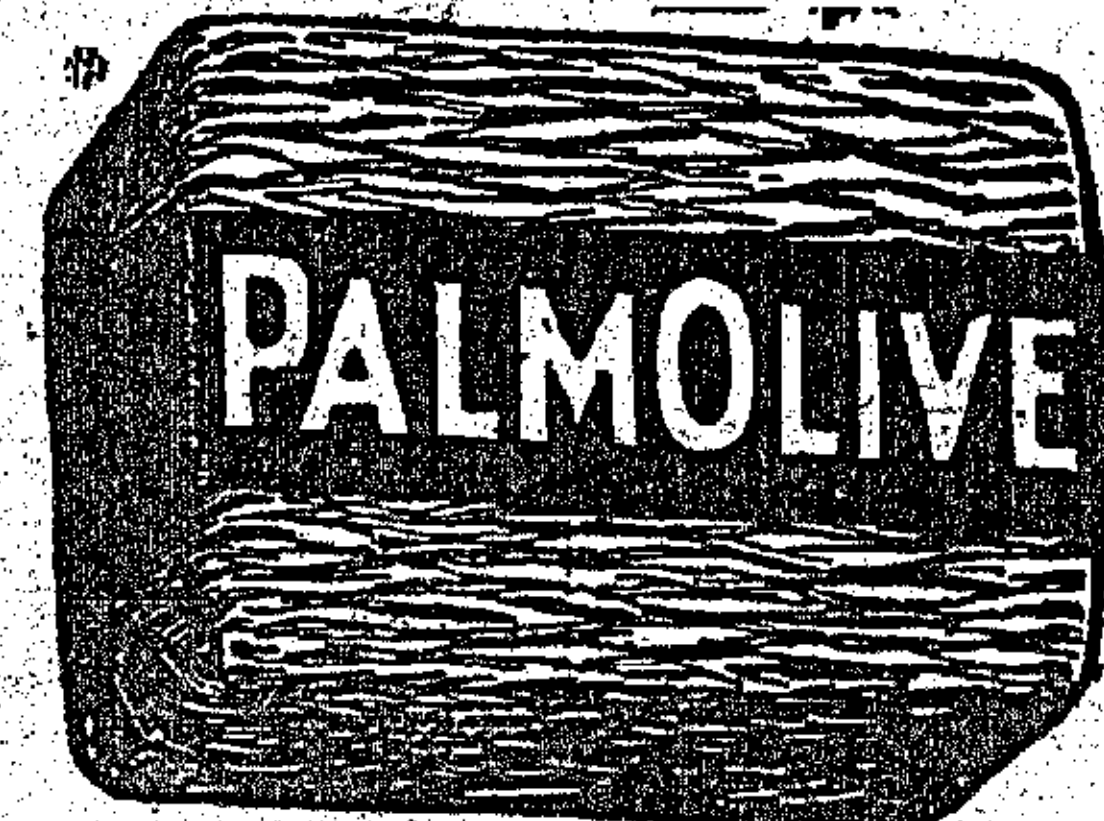
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THE WAR.

ITALIANS SET SEAL ON VICTORY.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES MARCH ON KIEFF.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA ASSASSINATED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE LINE.

LONDON, July 6th.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians last night advanced our line north-eastward of Villiers-Bretonneux on a front of 2,000 yards.

The Lancashires carried out a successful raid near Hinges, taking several prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 6th.
11.20 p.m.

There was little air-fighting yesterday. We destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down another uncontrollable. One British machine is missing.

We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped 19 tons of bombs on selected targets.

GERMANS HAVE NO CHANCE WITH AMERICANS.

LONDON, July 6th.
6.40 a.m.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, at British Headquarters, describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on July 4th, says the officers addressed them previously, pointing out that they were going in with the Australians, who always "delivered the goods." The Americans attacked, shouting "Lusitania," and any Germans showing fight had no chance.

FRENCH FRONT.

PROGRESS AND QUIET.

PARIS, July 7th.

A communiqué states:—West of Chateau Thierry we progressed in the region of Hill 204, and took prisoners.

There was quiet elsewhere.

Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and seven captive balloons were set on fire. Fifty-six tons of explosives were dropped in the enemy zone between July 1st and 6th.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

A communiqué states:—There was artillery firing south of the Aisne, in the regions of Longpont and Corroy.

American troops executed a coup-de-main in the Vosges and brought back prisoners.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CROWN THEIR VICTORY.

LONDON, July 6th.

An Italian official report states:—After five days of a bitter and uninterrupted struggle the enemy this afternoon was completely driven to the left bank of the New Piave.

Our recapture of all the coastal zone between Sile and the Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November, crowns our victory and enlarges the Venice protection-zone.

We captured since June 15th 523 officers, 23,011 men, 63 guns, 65 trench-mortars, 1,234 machine-guns, 37,105 rifles, 49 flame-throwers, two aeroplanes, 5,000,000 cartridges, thousands of shells, and other material. We also recovered all the artillery and material we lost in the first phase of the struggle.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U-BOATS TO SECURE VICTORY

AMSTERDAM, July 6th.

In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Naval Estimates, Admiral von Capelle claimed that the U-boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of the losses quoted by the British and French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to the sinkings, while the enemy requirements of tonnage were increasing. "U-boats, like our armies, would secure victory."

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

SETTLED GERMAN PLAN.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the outrage upon the *Ilondavary Castle*, which was the fourth hospital ship submarined in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated, consequent upon orders given to the submarine's commander by the superior German authority, which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. This allegation is without foundation, and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt the submarine endeavoured to slaughter all witnesses of the crime, according to Count Luxburg's notorious phrase "Sperlos versenken," and it is clear that the British are faced with a settled plan of the German high command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

The transport *Corvinton*, formerly the 10,000 ton Hamburg-American liner *Ugionnati*, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing.

There were no passengers on board.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMING BLOW.

LONDON, July 6th.

At the Government dinner to the Delegates to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because time had been taken in preparing for it. The Allied High Command was confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of the war had arrived, and if three months hence the enemies gained no strategic objects then their campaign will have failed, and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

The Government would not lose hope as regards Russia. Germany was already learning she was not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question, the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference that the Alliance would continue after the war, and that we stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace which was obtainable only through victory.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that there was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and have gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted it could only end in freeing the world from militarism.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING SPEECH BY THE KING.

LONDON, July 6th.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated simply but eventfully. The chief ceremonies were a special thanksgiving at St. Paul's, where the representatives at the Imperial Conference were among the present, and the presentation at the Guildhall of an Address.

The Royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-State cavalcade, which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed a beflagged route through dense cheering crowds and the pealing of church bells.

The Lord Mayor presented Their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for £53,000 for distribution among charities and a silver tankard made in 1677, owned by Charles the Second, offered by the citizens of London, as a personal expression of their loyal and dutiful regard.

His Majesty the King, in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall, said the anniversary fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe. "We have seen with joyful gratitude the whole-hearted response to the call of duty which reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly acclaim the noble self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given their best in our united defence of liberty and right."

His Majesty eloquently declared that it was impossible to adequately tribute the deeds of the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Mercantile Services.

His Majesty specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres, who have experienced the most trying conditions.

Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workers, which he and Her Majesty the Queen noticed during their visits to industrial centres in the provinces, His Majesty expressed his belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and between class and class, "and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community, and that the welfare of all is inter-dependent."

His Majesty concluded, "When peace comes, may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of their common efforts and common sacrifices."

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding festivities.

SPAIN'S ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED.

MADRID, July 6th.

The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without a division, after the Socialist and Republican opponents had walked out.

DENONCED AS PRO-GERMAN.

MADRID, July 7th.

The Espionage Bill is denounced by the Liberal and Socialist Press as pro-German.

A Cabinet crisis is forecasted.

The Chamber is heatedly discussing the measure, sitting all night.

Replying to furious Socialist criticisms, the Foreign Minister denied that the Bill was meant to "gag" the Press, and said it was to avoid the insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the State.

POTATO RATION IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, July 7th.

A message from Berlin states that the potato ration has been reduced to one pound weekly.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Report proposing to establish a responsible Government in India states that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's due discharge of its responsibilities. Devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects, namely, those according most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians are keenly interested, those in which mistakes would not be irremediable, and those most needing development.

In all the major Provinces, except Burma, the Executive Government is to consist of a Governor and Executive Council of two members, one of whom will be an Indian, to have charge of reserved subjects, and of a Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council, to have charge of the transferred subjects. Contributions to the Government of India for the upkeep of all the India services will be a first charge on the provincial revenues, the remaining provincial revenues to be administered by the provincial Governments, which shall be empowered to tax and borrow within defined limits.

The Legislative Assembly of India shall consist of 100 members, of whom two-thirds will be elected. The Second Chamber, which will be the final Legislative Authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, shall consist of 50 members, not including the Governor-General, 21 elected and 29 nominated. The enactment of necessary legislation will be ensured by a process initiated by certification, thus the Governor of a Province will be empowered to certify that the measure is essential for the peace of the Province or any part of the Province, or for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects.

Other proposals include the appointment of a commission ten years after the first meeting of the new Councils to re-survey the whole political situation and to judge what further devolution can be made. A similar Commission will be appointed after that period at intervals of not less than twelve years.

The Report throughout emphasises that the attainment of complete and responsible Government will largely depend upon the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, July 6th.

All the newspapers make a feature of the Report on Indian Reform, which is everywhere hailed as one of the most important State documents in British history.

The *Times* says it offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship. Its success or failure will depend upon the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The *Daily News* says the success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of history for India. It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced a great issue fairly and with courage and wisdom.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it is one of the boldest and most far-reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the proposals are on right and sound lines.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the principal proposals are not unlikely to prove acceptable, arguing that too little regard is paid to the point that Oriental communities do not assimilate the notion of Parliamentary Government with any facility or success.

The *Morning Post* describes the proposals as revolutionary, and in some respects even grotesque. The paper affirms they will undermine the foundations of British rule in India.

IMPENDING INCREASE OF INDIAN ARMY.

SIMLA, July 5th.

The Indian Government announces that there is impending a very large increase in the strength of the Indian Army, new recruiting for which will include a large additional number of British officers of subalterns drawn from Europeans of military age.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

FIRST STROKE OF VENGEANCE.

PARIS, July 7th.

The newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach as the first stroke of vengeance by oppressed Russia against the German tyranny and as a severe blow to the German plans.

PARIS, July 7th.

M. Kerensky, addressing the Socialist Group in the Chamber, on Friday, described the German Ambassador Count Mirbach as the real master in Russia.

RUSSIA STILL AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, July 6th.

At a meeting of the Socialist Group in the Chamber, M. Kerensky read a resolution which had been adopted at a secret meeting of the Council on May 18th, 1918, comprising representatives of all parties of the Constituent Assembly, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany, but emphasising that the Russians never will consent to Allied intervention unless all the Allies act in common co-operation with the Russian forces against the Germans.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, July 6th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 28th, stated that the Czech-Slovaks control Vladivostok.

LONDON, July 7th.

A message from Vladivostok, dated June 30th, states that the Commandant of the Czech-Slovaks yesterday presented an ultimatum to the local Soviet that it intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the march of the Czech-Slovaks in Western Siberia towards Vladivostok, and that no reply being forthcoming within half-an-hour disarmament would be carried out. This was not resisted, except at a building near the station, which the Czech-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks, including Austro-German prisoners, were killed and wounded, and the former administration was restored.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS MARCHING ON KIEFF.

LONDON, July 6th.

A message from Moscow, dated June 28th, states 75,000 well-armed Revolutionary troops were marching towards Kieff from Fastoff, 40 miles distant.

The Germans are retiring towards Kieff.

Communications between Kieff and Odessa are interrupted.

MILITARY WILL OPPOSE ALLIES.

MOSCOW, July 6th.

Izvestia, the official Bolshevik organ, says the Allies will be opposed by the military if they intervene in Russia.

MEXICAN CONGRATULATIONS TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

Congratulations received by President Wilson on the Fourth of July included a telegram from General Carranza, expressing the most fervent wishes of the Mexican people and Government for the prosperity of the United States and the earliest advent of an everlasting peace and justice on both Continents.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph, telephone and cable.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

President Wilson had an hour and a half conference with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Henson, chief of the operations of the Navy, and General March, Chief of Staff in the Army.

EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK KILLED.

NEW YORK, July 7th.

Major Mitchell, ex-Mayor of New York, has been killed while flying in Louisiana.

MISCHIEF-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA, July 5th.

General Botha, in an important statement, draws attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa aimed at stirring up strife, not only among Europeans, but also among the natives. He says the events of the past few days necessitated prompt and effective military and police methods, which prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He was gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which were issued by political and industrial leaders and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all the necessary measures to stamp out mischief-making.

THE NEW SULTAN.

AMSTERDAM, July 7th.

A message from Constantinople states that Wahi-Deddin has been proclaimed Sultan at the Topkapu Palace, from whence the remains of Mehmed the Fifth were afterwards removed and interred in the mosque of Eyub.

DUTCH CONVOY DEPARTS

THE HAGUE, July 5th.

The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East-Indies.

CONCESSION NOT TO BE REPEATED.

LONDON, July 6th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British Government has abandoned the right of search of the Dutch convoy, which sailed to-day, Holland having furnished the information required.

The Netherlands have been advised that the concession could not be repeated.

HARVESTS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ZURICH, July 6th.

The anxiety as regards the harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary. Snow-storms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia have caused great damage to crops and potatoes.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TO-MORROW.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the American troops after the review, said:—Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Great Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given any sign of their intention to accept them. Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled badly when they said America would never come into the war. His next illusion was that, owing to submarinism, there would be no ships. The Kaiser is now beginning to realise that defeat sure, certain, and inevitable is staring him in the face.

THE FIFTH ARMY.

GEN. GOUGH'S STATEMENT.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast has received a letter from General Gough, who was in command of the Fifth Army, at the beginning of the German offensive, in which the distinguished soldier referred to "the very gallant conduct of the Ulster Division in stemming the tide of the immense German attack launched against them on March 21st and subsequent days." General Gough, after describing the fighting as magnificent of the Ulster Division, as well as of all the divisions of the Fifth Army, against the greatest odds hurled on any body of troops throughout the war, went on to write:—"The main features of the situation to which the whole Fifth Army, including the Ulster Division, was exposed are known to everyone, I believe, and give some idea of what those odds were, viz., fourteen infantry divisions against forty German divisions, on the 21st, reinforced by some eight to ten more German divisions during the subsequent two days. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid calmness and doggedness with which my fellow-countrymen met and fought the storm, and though many laid down their lives their splendid tenacity saved the British Empire and France by permitting the arrival of reserves. The corps commander has issued an order thanking all ranks of the Ulster Division for the fighting spirit they have displayed, and reminding them that further deeds of gallantry will be required of them in the coming months."

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"MONTEAGLE" ... 27th July	"KEY WEST" ... 28th Oct.
"KEY WEST" ... 10th Aug.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6th Nov.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"WOSANG" ... Fri, 12th July, 11 a.m.
MANILA ...	"LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 12th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	"TARSANG" ... Thurs, 11th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA ...	"YUENSANG" ... Fri, 19th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WILM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF
ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS
Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, etc.
It is a powerful antiseptic and
disinfectant, and is used in the
treatment of all skin diseases.
It is sold in the form of a
cream, and is applied to the
affected part of the skin.
It is a most valuable remedy,
and is used by all the best
physicians in the world.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 15th July:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public
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MARTIN'S
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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of
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THE STANDARD OF LUXURY IN HONGKONG.

NEED OF REALISING THAT OUR
COUNTRY NEEDS US AND
OUR MONEY.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on
Sunday morning, from the text "God is
love, and he that abideth in love abideth
in God, and God abideth in him," the
Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in the course of
his sermon, said:

Sometimes one looks around and seems
to see in one's own life and in other lives
so little of the love of God showing itself,
that one can only hope there is some
hidden love which does not show itself,
but which lies latent and ready to spring
up in time of some great crisis. It some-
times seems to be so with love. Take,
for instance, the love of one's country.
It is a real love, a strong driving force
in many a man's life to-day who hardly
realised that he possessed it four years
ago. We are not given to singing the
praises of our country. On the contrary,
we seemed often only too ready to abuse
it; we railed at its climate, we found fault
with its Government, and we were ready
to magnify its misdeeds, so that from
what was written, and said in England,
foreigners sometimes thought the country
was in much worse state than it really
was; but if a foreigner began to abuse
the country we were on the defensive at
once. And we know that when the coun-
try was in peril, men rushed in their
millions to enlist, they threw aside all
that came between them and their coun-
try's need, and were ready to give their
lives for her service. The love of country
had been there all the time, but it seemed
latent till the hour of the country's
peril called it out. Then self seemed
dethroned, men seemed to put themselves
in a secondary place and their country
first. The standard of luxury was put
away. It had been a rising standard
before the war. In England people were
becoming more and more luxurious. The
champagne standard, the motor standard
were invented as names to indicate the
steady rise in the nation's luxury. People
were spending much money on
useless things, often in a senseless imita-
tion of others. Meals had become more
costly and more numerous. The war has
made life simpler at home, it has made
it less luxurious, less wasteful, less
foolish.

It has become a crime to waste things
in England, and surely ought to be
in Hongkong. But it is not very evident.
In fact, in some ways the standard of luxury
seems to have gone up here since the war
and to be still going up. Surely this
ought not to be so. No one who has
realised his country's needs can put up
his standard of living during the war.
It is harder, no doubt, to realise the
war out here than it is at home in Eng-
land. We do not see anything of war's
ravages here, we do not meet the engines
of destruction, we do not see the
of bloodied and wounded here; that one
sees at home, men who are crawling
about on crutches or have lost their
arms. We do not see that most
pathetic of all sights, the lines of
blinded men being led about. We cannot
meet and converse here with women and
children from France and Belgium who
have fled from their homes and have in
some cases witnessed the destruction of
their homes, and the murder of those
they loved, people who in many cases
have been well off in their own country
before the war, but who to-day have
nothing. We out here have not heard
the dull hum of the enemies' aeroplanes
as it made its way over English soil
dropping death and destruction; we have
not seen here, as one can see in England,
people who had happy homes one day
and the next had only a heap of bricks;
we have not seen here the long procession
of soldiers, some of them of children and
infants, that have been the result of some
German air-raid; and because these
things are not here we can, if we choose,
shut our eyes to them and live as though
the times were normal and we were free
to gratify our wishes and live in useless
luxury.

But surely that is an ignoble part.
Surely we ought to set our faces
against such needless luxury. To-day the
fate of Christian civilization hangs in the
balance. We have not won the war, and
I think they do an ill service to the Allies
who speak as though we had. We are
told by our leaders that we need every
man and every penny that can be spared,
and while that need remains how can
any patriotic person willingly incur any
unnecessary expense or use the labour of
others to secure the luxury of the table
might have been used to help to win the
war? If the Allies fail to win the war,
we in Hongkong should soon be in the
same position as the inhabitants of Bel-
gium and northern France. We may take
to ourselves the words of Elisha: "As it
is a time to receive money, and to receive
garments, and olive yards and vine yards,
and sheep and oxen and men servants,
and maid servants; let us ought to him
as a wretched man, and set our faces against
any raising of the standard of living.
When money is needed to carry on the
war and alleviate the sufferings of the
wounded and the refugees of the Allied
nations, we ought to be very unwilling
to spend money on luxuries.

Perhaps our love of country has not
been so greatly shown here because we
have not realised our country's need.
Wherever one goes in England one is
faced with the motto: "Your King
and country need you." Let us try and
realise more clearly that our country
needs us and our money, and we shall
no doubt find that the British people in
this Colony have as strong a love of their
country as any others of our race.

It is, then, the knowledge of our coun-
try's need that has proved the great
awakening of a love of our country, and
may we not say that the realization of God's
need of us will be the great means of
arousing in our hearts the love of God.
God needs you. He needs your service.
He needs your love. He needs you to
bear witness for Him in the world. God
incarnate in Jesus Christ loves you and
needs your love in return. It is not
till you give Him that love that He will
see the travail of His soul and be
satisfied. He waits for that love to-day.
Shall we not try to give it to Him in a
larger, deeper way than we have ever
given it before? "O, God, pour into our
hearts such love toward Thee."

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON CHINA.

[BY A. H. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF
CUSTOMS.]

In an article in the current number of
the "Yellow Dragon," the magazine of
Queen's College, Mr. A. H. Harris says:—

This war has brought into strong relief
the weakness of China in regard to such
matters as shipping, minerals, and pro-
duce. With a large demand at high
prices for coal, metals, and produce (both
for industries and for food), and with
resources that are more than abundant,
China is unable to profit by present con-
ditions owing to a lack of communica-
tions, organisation, and suitable legisla-
tion. Of ships she practically has none.
Contrast with her island neighbour is
inevitable: what will be the result when
peace reigns? Surely the demand for a
big forward move will be irresistible.
What preparations are you and your
friends making to meet this situation?
Chinese numbered by the thousands are
serving as mechanics and labourers in
the West. The wages paid and the treat-
ment received are, from reliable accounts,
most favourable. Money is being paid
out to the families in China of these men
that relieves them from poverty—if it
does not in many cases raise some to com-
parative opulence. When these workers
return from France and from Mesopo-
tania to their China homes, what will
be their feelings towards their late em-
ployers? Can it be supposed that these
men and their families will be content
to return to the hard fare and lack of
employment that prevailed in the past?
What a wealth of skilled labour will be
lost to the cause of irrigation and re-
clamation works that now cry aloud for
attention. It does not call for much
imagination to foresee a new industrial
era arising in China. How are you at home
preparing to meet that day?

The people of the world—the demo-
cracies, the present catch-word—those
that by education have their eyes opened
to opportunities, responsibilities, and
powers, are demanding an effective share
in the government of themselves, as well
as an acquiescence in the agreements
with their neighbours. We are told that
the days for secret diplomacy are passed.
Now by that phrase I do not understand
that all negotiations must be conducted
in public: such a proceeding would lead
to endless confusion and to delays. But
I do understand that it will mean that
initialled agreements must be submitted
to the national chambers for considera-
tion before going into effect. This de-
mand opens up a new vista for the need
of, and possibilities of work for, pro-
vincial and national legislatures in
China. Decentralisation for local re-
quirements, and centralisation for
national purposes. In what stage does
the war, and will the peace, that will
follow the war, find China? Can it be
conceived that her people will be content
to remain where they now are?

Is the fact that there is a European
world war realised by the Chinese in the
interior? The spread of newspapers
assures us that it is. But there is another
factor at work: Previous to the war, educa-
tional and hospital establishments were
springing up everywhere, and were
bringing western science and healing
within reach of the poorest dwelling.
On account of the war many of these have
been closed, or curtailed, and relief has
had to be denied to thousands of persons.
The absence of well known faces—of men
and also of women friends—and the sight
of closed doors raise questions of why
and of wherefore. If the war stimulates
Chinese of means and of education to
seek to fill the places of these Europeans
now withdrawn, how far-reaching the
effect on the schools and on the Hospitals
of the future.

To turn to a few intellectual and moral
effects.

You know that your government has
declared its abhorrence of the breaking of
the pledged word; at the barbaric treat-
ment meted out to prisoners, at the
murder of neutrals, travelling on the high
seas, and that on account of these and
similar grounds China has ranged herself
against Germany and is on the side of the
Allies. I agree with the Chairman of
the Hongkong Bank who said: "I think
we may congratulate China upon a step
the moral significance of which trans-
cends its material importance. The con-
viction is deepening that this war is a
great spiritual conflict." What effect do
you consider this action will have on
your future intercourse with the West
and in trade? Will it not assure to you
the sympathetic help of the Allies in
the opening-up of China, and is it not
a pledge to you of fair play in the Inter-
national Council that will be summoned
on the conclusion of the war? You have
recently entered into a military alliance
with Japan. You rightly wish to safe-
guard her interests in Manchuria. But
as one of the Allies she has acted in con-
sultation and co-operation with your-
selves. This makes a great change in
your hitherto attitude towards Japan.
When once you have composed your own
quarrels, what a great effect for good will
not this change in your mental attitude
towards your virile, active, and able
neighbour bring about. Your quarrels,
—how disastrous and how lamentable;
indeed, how petty. For in the light of
present-day issues, and of the history of
your nation that is now being written
these quarrels make sorry reading. To
judge from the Chinese newspapers the
dangers of China's present divided state
are not indeed unrealised. Your leaders,
or those who now claim to be your leaders,
say that their aims are identical. Who
then will arise and give practical effect
to these common aims? Is the end of the
war to find you still divided and weak?

In so far as Chinese are interested in
the subject of the war they are aware
that there are some who side with Ger-
many and some who side against her.
This should, and doubtless does, lead you
to look into causes. The war has not
come by chance. It is not simply, if
indeed in any degree, the result of
racial and economic conditions. You
will find by study that it is the

result of the aim of a class to main-
tain a leadership. Not only a
leadership in their own nation but
a leadership over the whole world.
Militarism, naked and confessed. Who
law is to go forth from Berlin. Who
opposes me I shall crush. "I shall
stand no nonsense from America alter
the war." Is this an aim with which
you are in sympathy? You have been
known as a non-combatant nation, valu-
ing civil life, honouring the written
word, and respecting law and order (is).
What does that aim involve as regards
your freedom as one of the nations of the
world? Surely one effect of the war as
conceived on these lines will be to make
you increasingly value civil liberty.
You will also in your reading see what
women in the West are throwing into the
struggle, taking up men's work in the
office and in the shop, so as to release
men for fighting in the field. What effect
has this on your mind and what effect
will it have on the minds of the women
of China? Will it not make them
more anxious than they now are to
exercise a powerful voice in the councils
of the nation; particularly in educa-
tional, social and moral questions? On
what side will your sympathies lie, or
will you range yourself? Will you
favour the education of girls and the
entrance of women into the general mun-
icipal life of your cities and villages?

Have you asked yourself what are the
nations allied against Germany? What
principles do they stand for and what
do Germany and her Allies represent?
On one side you have, among others,
America—the progressive and liberal de-
mocracy of the west; the affectionate
matter of so many Chinese. Belgium—
the small nation that lost her territory
but retained possession of her soul and
honour. France—of whom Kipling finely
writes:

"Strictest judge of her own worth,
gentlest of man's mind
First to follow Truth and last to leave
old truths behind—
France beloved of every soul that loves its
fellow-kind."

Great Britain—ever the champion of
liberty and of civil order. Against them
are they opposed? Austria-Hungary—
that congeries of States and peoples
struggling to be free and so long in
bondage to the House of Hapsburg (the
vassal of Germany and the servant of
Rome). Germany—the incarnation of the
military spirit in the home, in education,
in business, the bond-servant of the
Hohenzollern House—a house now con-
fessed to be itself but the servant of the
Military General Staff. Turkey—the
sick man of Europe, a by-word for cor-
ruption and for the wanton oppression
and murder of non-Mohammedan peoples
in her Empire.

I am aware that in touching on this
aspect of the war I am treading on
delicate ground; and I do not seek to
give offence. But causes and effects
must be suggested and looked into.
Historic evidences cannot be ignored;
read President Wilson's speeches. On
the side of the Allies you will see the
spirit of protestantism—liberty of the
subject, liberty of conscience, freedom of
religion, as the guiding force, the domi-
nant principle. On the other you will find
the spirit of Prussianism, of Austrian
Roman Catholicism, and of Turkish
Mohammedanism, as expressed in system;
of oppression, of protest against the
spirit of enquiry, of subservience to
rulers, not because they represent the
best in leadership, but rulers by divine
right. "We Hohenzollern take our
crown from God alone." On what side
do your sympathies lie and what effect
will this conflict of views have on China?
What races lead the world to-day, pro-
tactant or of some other cult? Is not
Japan about to proclaim liberty of con-
science, and to abolish any form of State
religion? Does it not seem probable that
the nations are heading towards a recog-
nition in a practical manner of the
Christian faith and its tenets? Is the
time approaching of which Bacon wrote:
"It is heaven upon earth when the mind
moves in charity, trusts in Providence,
and turns upon the poles of truth."

Is the war bringing home to you in
China, as to us in Great Britain, the
force of these recent farewell words of
the late 4th Earl Grey, former Governor-
General of Canada: "We've got to
give up quarrelling. We've got to realise
that we are all members of the same
family. There's nothing that can help
humanity—I'm perfectly sure there isn't
but love. Love is the way out and the
way up." How are you viewing these
questions?

For years past numbers of men and
women have been working quietly, stead-
fastly and with much self-denial through-
out your provinces, (you have them here
in Hongkong) in school, in hospital and
in evangelistic work. Their presence
during times of flood, of famine, and of
bloodshed has made for the safety, the
succour, and the encouragement of all
about them. By their labours the demand
for the protestant scriptures has now
reached an unprecedented figure. Their
teaching supports the view that this war
is going to lead to a great upward move-
ment among all nations and China will
not be the least to show great results;
turn these possibilities over in your
mind.

But I am out-running the limits assign-
ed to this paper. I will make one fore-
cast; the effects of the war on China will
be great and lasting; they will be, for
the most part, beneficial. I will also ask
one question: What share are you plan-
ning to take in the reconstruction of
your nation that lies ahead? Do not
criticise the poverty of this paper nor any
crudity in its ideas, but

When this you see, pray judge not me—
Faults enough I own.
Judge yourself, mend your way;
Aim high; press on.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co., Ltd., is in receipt of a
cable advising that the str. "Nanking" left
San Francisco on July 2nd and is due at
Hongkong on or about July 27th.

FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL.

The Committee invite subscrip-
tions, payable either in one sum
or by three yearly instalments.
Cheques should be sent to—

THE HONORARY TREASURERS,
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who will supply all information.

[2149]

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[2612]

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according to one of the wise old
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through the organs of digestion—
the regular and harmonious work-
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irregularities and restore healthy
conditions. It has been abundantly
proved that the occasional use of
this well-known medicine will go
far to maintain the general health
in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good
health therefore, by taking that
good medicine—

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BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially
suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 1/-, 1/6, 1/4, 1/2, 1/-, 2/-.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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[29]

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HWAH KUEI"	On 12th July, 3 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 16th July, 3 P.M.

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"HAIHAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SUNDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.

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YOKOHAMA.

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 tons	12th July, 11 A.M.
	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 tons	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons	20th July, 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
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